

# OTTAWA JEWISH BULLETIN & REVIEW



An Israeli Officer maintaining a constant vigil on the Frontier Line.

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## Vaad Report

by

**Norman  
Zagerman**



The new constitution adopted by the Vaad at its Annual General Meeting last June made provision for an executive committee composed of the officers, presidents of congregations, chairmen of major committees, a Rabbi, three members at-large and the past presidents of the organization. The names of the present incumbents are listed hereunder:

Immediate Past President: Abe Palmer  
President: Norman Zagerman  
Vice-Presidents: Gilbert Greenberg, David Loeb, Moe Litwack  
Treasurer: Joseph Ginsberg  
Honorary Secretaries: Gordon Roston, Jack Pleet

### Presidents of Congregations:

Agudath Israel: Ben Karp  
Beth Shalom: Irving Aaron  
Machzikei Hadas: Jack Pleet  
Temple Israel: Dr. Jules Harris  
Young Israel: Joel Diena

### Major Committee Chairmen:

Religious Affairs: Hyman Gold  
Vaad Hakashruth: Dr. Baruch Diena  
Unified Jewish Appeal:  
a) General Chairman: To be named  
b) Chairman, Women's Division: To be named  
Ottawa Talmud Torah & Hillel Academy: Dr. Harvey Lithwick  
Education: Stanley Katz  
Budget & Allocations: Lawrence Freedman  
Planning: Sol Shinder  
Jewish Community Centre: Dr. Nathan Schecter  
Community Relations: Mervin Mirsky  
Women's Affairs: Mrs. Laz Mirsky  
Student Affairs: Professor Eugene Rothman  
Zionist Affairs: Lawrence Freiman  
Endowments and Bequests: Bernard Shinder  
State of Israel Bonds: David Zelikovitz  
Without Portfolio: Alfred Friedman

Members at Large: Sol Shabinsky, Zeev Vered, Woman to be named

Rabbinical Representative: To be named

Past Presidents: Samuel Berger, Q.C., Hyman Bessin, Alex Betcherman, Lawrence Freiman, Hyman Gould, Jacie C. Horwitz, Q.C., The Hon. Mr. Justice Abraham H. Lief, Bertram Loeb, Jules Loeb, Mervin Mirsky, Abe Palmer, Thomas Sachs, Hyman Soloway, Q.C.

If you have any questions, comments or suggestions, we will be pleased to hear from you.

## Jewish Students Union

Since the immensely successful opening activity at the Montefiore Club on Sunday, September 15, many hours of organizational work have been spent by Mrs. Rofman and the student committee in making the Jewish Students Union and its constituent organizations Hillel and Zeehui into a viable force on Ottawa's three campuses.

The Zeehui students through the distribution of informational material, public lectures and discussion groups are working towards effectively counteracting Arab propaganda on the Campuses.

Meanwhile Hillel has been making strides to provide a meaningful social framework for the Jewish student and young person. A gala "Cafe Tel-Aviv" has been scheduled at the Montefiore club on Sunday, October 20.

Forthcoming activities of the Jewish Students Union will include: a get-together with Israeli Journalist Didi Menussi at Carleton University on October 29; a Monte Carlo night, November 9th at the Montefiore Club; and the screening of "The Siege" a full length Israeli film at Carleton University Theatre A on December 7th. A Jewish Free University is planned for January and February.

The Jewish Students Union has also arranged for Kosher meals in the Residence Cafeteria at Carleton University daily at 6.30 pm and is beginning a Social Service Program to serve the elderly and Jewish prison inmates.

All Ottawa young people ages 18-30, are invited to join and participate in the Jewish Students Union (including Grade 13's). If you are not on the J.S.U. mailing list please phone Mark Friedberg (737-0394) or leave your name at the J.C.C. Switchboard at (232-7306).

The Ottawa Jewish community's efforts on behalf of Viktor Polsky were perhaps the most dynamic and "press-worthy" of any community in North America. During the week of October 14th through 31st North American newspapers, including the New York Times, The Globe and Mail, as well as Montreal and Ottawa papers, carried a series of articles dealing with the October 17th trial of Viktor Polsky.

As most of you know by now, Polsky, a Soviet Jew living in Moscow, was charged with careless driving and could have been sentenced to as much as three years in prison if convicted. The Soviet Jewry Committee of Ottawa decided at its meeting of October 6th that a formal expression of concern was appropriate. A decision was reached to ask the Jewish lawyers of Ottawa to make this formal expression. Several lawyers were

## Jewish Community Endowment And Bequest Foundation

The Board of Directors of the Ottawa Jewish Community Endowment and Bequest Foundation is pleased with the initial response to its Letter of Intent Program. The President and Directors also wish to express their gratitude to the following who are the first group in the current campaign to have signed Letters of Intent indicating their intention to participate in the Foundation:

Samuel Caplan	Hy J. Harris
Joe Feller	Ben B. Levin
Alfred Friedman	Harold Shenkman
Mrs. Rose Friedman	Bernard Shinder
Joseph Ginsberg	Israel Shinder
Arnell Goldberg	Jack Smith
Harry Goldstein	Casey Swedlove
Gilbert Greenberg	Samuel Teller

Zeev Vered

A Letter of Intent is the form in which an individual expresses his intention now that he will, within the next twelve months, either set up an endowment for community purposes during his lifetime or make provision in his estate planning for the benefit of the Jewish community and its agencies in the future.

By completing a Letter of Intent, one actually endows the community. He is conferring a lasting benefit for an enriched Jewish future for his children and grandchildren.

The amount involved and the beneficiaries are personal matters left entirely to the individual. There are several ways in which gifts can be made; the most desirable is to retain the capital in perpetuity with only the interest earned utilized for charitable, educational or religious purposes each year.

A Letter of Intent is not a legal obligation; it represents a moral obligation only.

The Ottawa Jewish Community Endowment and Bequest Foundation is an incorporated body registered as an approved charity with the Department of National Revenue, the Ontario Succession Duty Act and the Public Trustee of Ontario.

Further information can be obtained from your own accountant, legal counsel or Casey Swedlove, Executive Secretary of the Foundation, 151 Chapel Street, telephone 232-7306 or 236-2993.

## Justice for Viktor Polsky



Rabbi Donald Gerber Presents a Petition to the Soviet Embassy on behalf of Viktor Polsky.

willing to commit themselves on Polsky's behalf. As a result a letter was delivered to the Soviet Embassy asking for justice in the Polsky trial. The five lawyers who participated were: Alan Abelson, Gary Dubinsky, Arnell Goldberg, Sol Schmelzer and Len Shore.

By Friday, October 18th we were pleasantly surprised to hear that the Polsky trial was attended by two North American observers, a journalist and a lawyer specializing in traffic charges. Secondly, we learned that Polsky, although convicted, received a very light sentence, namely, a fine of \$150. It is too early at this time to report more details

about the trial, conviction and possibility of appeal. The Soviet Jewry Committee will keep you informed.

What can be said at this point in the Polsky saga is that the Ottawa efforts have been greatly appreciated by other Jews concerned with both Polsky's situation and more generally with the situation of all Jews in Russia who seek to immigrate to Israel.

The month of November finds our committee continuing its reorganization. Our first goal in this reorganization is to schedule a stimulating series of educational events utilizing both "outside experts" on the Soviet Jewish situation and workshop discussions.

October, 1974

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THE OTTAWA JEWISH BULLETIN & REVIEW is published by the Ottawa Vaad Ha'Tr. (Jewish Community Council of Ottawa) 151 Chapel Street, Ottawa, Canada, K1N 7Y2. Abe Palmer, Immediate Past President; Norman Zagerman, President; Gilbert Greenberg, David Loeb, Moe Litwack, Vice-Presidents; Joseph Ginsberg, Treasurer; Gordon Roston and Jack Pleet, Honorary Secretaries; Hy Hochberg, Executive Director.

Joseph Peimer, Editor  
Editorial Committee:  
Joel Diena, Hy Hochberg, Stan Levine,  
Ayni Neuman, Eugene Rothman



## The Dybbuk to open at N.A.C. on October 28



Paul Kilgman and Marilyn Lightstone in a scene from the "Dybbuk".

The Manitoba theatre centre's much-heralded production of S. Ansky's classic Jewish folk tale, the Dybbuk, opens in the National Arts Centre theatre Monday October 28 at 8:00 p.m. For a three week engagement.

John Hirsch, the new head of television drama for the CBC and former artistic director of the Manitoba theatre centre has adapted and directed this new English version of the play which premiered in Winnipeg last January. It is currently drawing capacity audiences in Toronto.

Featured in the cast are the luminaries of the Winnipeg production. Marilyn Lightstone appears as Leah, the

young bride who becomes possessed with a "dybbuk" (the transmigrated soul of her dead lover) on the eve of her wedding; Paul Kilgman as Sender, her father; Roland Hewgill as The Messenger; Jean-Paul Mustone as Chanon; and George Sperdakos as both Meyer and Rabbi Shimson. Len Birman, one of Canada's most popular leading actors, will take the powerful role of Rabbi Azrielke, replacing Donald Davis who appeared in the original production.

Tickets for the performance are \$5.50 and further information may be obtained by phoning the National Arts Centre at 237-4400.

## Coordinating Council of Adult Jewish Education *Scholar in Residence Program*



Professor Emil L. Fackenheim.

Professor Emil L. Fackenheim the renowned Jewish philosopher will be the first scholar coming to Ottawa on November 22, 1974 for a three day stay. During this time he will speak in the synagogues, to the youth, college faculty, and at the Jewish Community Centre. Reserve the dates of his visit. Further details will reach the community shortly.

## Silva Zalmanson Arrives In Israel

TEL AVIV, (JTA) — Silva Zalmanson of a ten-year sentence imposed at the landed at Ben Gurion Airport shortly before mid-night on Sept. 10 and the throng on hand to greet her gave vent to the emotions that attended her long ordeal of imprisonment in the Soviet Union and her struggle for the right to emigrate. Acting Premier Yigal Allon greeted Mrs. Zalmanson with a kiss as she stepped off the plane from Vienna. MK Zalman Abramoff welcomed her on behalf of the Public Committee for Russian Jewry. She was embraced by Ruth Alexandrovitch who had herself endured a term in a Soviet prison before she was permitted to leave for Israel. Silva's uncle, Abraham Zalmanson, and other Israeli relatives surrounded her. She was engulfed in a sea of flowers and presented with a silver Star of David. Russian customs officials confiscated her gold necklace and Star of David at Moscow Airport Sept. 10.

Mrs. Zalmanson, who served four years at a strict regime labour camp out

of a ten-year sentence imposed at the first Leningrad hijack trial in Dec. 1970, tried to express her feelings in Hebrew. But she soon lapsed into Russian as, tearful and smiling, she spoke of her gratitude to the thousands in Israel and throughout the world who supported her and helped secure her release. She pledged to continue her struggle until the last "prisoner of conscience" is released from Russian prisons. Mrs. Zalmanson's husband, Eduard Kuznetsov, is serving a 15-year sentence and her brothers Vulf and Israel are serving sentences of 10 and eight years, respectively. She told reporters that she had been allowed to visit her husband in prison six days ago. She said he was keeping a diary, parts of which have already reached Western sources and may soon be published. Silva was taken from the airport to her uncle's flat in Bat Yam where she immediately put through a telephone call to her father, Joseph, in Riga. "Papa, it's me, Silva, I'm home," she said in an outburst of joy.

## Seventh Annual Gift and Book Fair Set for Nov. 30 - Dec. 1

Anita Pollock, chairwoman reports that plans are well under way for this years fair to be held on Sat. evening Nov. 30th and all day Sunday Dec. 1.

The two day fair arranged to mark Jewish Book Month is being sponsored by the Jewish Community Centre. The Congregational Sisterhoods are being offered to set up gift tables independently.

All kinds of books which should be found in home libraries will be offered for sale in both hard and soft covers. Records gift items religious articles toys and games will also be assembled for display and sale.

Mark the date on your calander and watch for further details to be announced shortly.



Mrs. Anita Pollock.

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## Advertising in the Ottawa Jewish Bulletin & Review

Beginning with the November issue the Ottawa Jewish Bulletin & Review will have an enlarged format and accept a limited amount of commercial and institutional advertising the rates will be as follows: Full page \$250.00, Half Page \$150.00, Quarter Page \$100.00. For smaller advertisements there will be a minimum charge of \$15.00 for 3 column inches. For further information please contact Joe Peimer at 232-7306.





## COMMUNITY PROFILES

### An interview with Professor Haim Shaked

Dr. Haim Shaked is Director of the Shiloah Centre for Middle Eastern and African Studies. He is presently in Ottawa, with his wife and three children, as a visiting Professor at the School of International Studies, Carleton University. His visit was in part made possible by a grant from the Ottawa Va'ad Ha'ir to Carleton in conjunction with the establishment of the FOUNDATION FOR CANADA-ISRAEL STUDIES. The aim of this foundation is to promote the exchange of scholars, programmes and ideas between Canada and Israel.

**What lessons do you think we can learn from the past twelve months?**

I think that the major lesson to be learned from the developments in the Middle East in the last year is that the only predictable thing in the Middle East is that it's unpredictable. In other words, what most people believed at the beginning of 1973 could never happen in the Middle East, did happen, and what many people thought would happen in the event of an all-out war, did not happen.

People who are well versed in Middle Eastern affairs and people who are knowledgeable in political and military questions, did not predict that a major war would break out at the end of 1973 and yet this is exactly what happened. I'm not trying to say that experts are always wrong, but rather that people should remember that experts are not always right. I think this is one of the major lessons to be drawn by any person who has a keen interest in following the long and short-term developments in the contemporary Middle East.

But, this is a general statement. In more specific terms, I would say that there are several other very important lessons to be learned — first, from the war, and then from its aftermath. The first lesson is that in a certain situation a war can occur despite many considerations which lead people to believe that war is avoidable. Secondly, I would say that once war had broken out, it became apparent that due to various developments in the Middle East in recent years, the last war was in many respects different from previous wars and most probably very different from any future war which may be fought in the area. In other words: The next war is never really like the last one.

A third lesson which I think is extremely important is that the developments in the Middle East since October, 1973 may have caused many important basic changes in the area. Despite the all-out war and national mobilization of Israel, Egypt and Syria, once the war came to an end, the wounds were licked and the dead were buried. The various nations which had been involved seem to have returned at a very rapid pace to their pre-war routines.

Finally, a fourth lesson that should be borne in mind, is that in this day and age despite the very strong influence which the super powers wield over their client states, various small states do have fairly large scope for political and military manoeuvre. This was proven by the Yom Kippur War. It was proven again, although overlooked by some, during the Cyprus crisis and the Turkish military intervention in the affairs of that country. I think this is an extremely important lesson to be remembered, not only in terms of the Arab-Israeli conflict, but also in terms of general international politics.

**Much has been said about changes in the Arab world as a result of the October war. Do you find any striking changes in the Arab world or in some of the Arab countries?**

First, it should be noted that, unlike Israel, the leadership of the Arab countries involved in the war has not been toppled. But the major change which is almost an historical change, is that the leadership, primarily political and perhaps also the military leadership in several Arab states have been making statements which appear to be much more moderate than statements made either by previous political and military leaders or by the same leaders before the war broke out. This is a very interesting phenomena but it will take some time to study it and probably to understand it in its proper context.

One overwhelming change which the October war wrought in the Arab world is connected with the thus far successful use of the oil weapon. This is a feeling of great strength, that there is a potential which should be used properly in order to enhance and put across the Arab cause which according to Arab analysts, suffered for many years because of lack of coordination, lack of correct utilization of local resources and so forth. This feeling of potential strength in the Arab world which, as several Arab commentators<sup>1</sup> have put it, erupted like a volcano in the October, 1973 war, is a psychological change which cannot really be measured. But I do not think it should be overlooked as a very important and maybe decisive factor in future developments in the Middle East.

**In previous years, some Arab leaders openly declared that their aim was the destruction of Israel. Have the basic aims of Israel's Arab neighbours changed since October 1973?**

I'm not really aware of too many statements which were made by Arab leaders in their official capacity to the effect that Israel should be destroyed. This statement, or rather this slogan, was introduced to the Arab world by various Arab writers, newspapers, television commentators, radio commentators, etc. However, in official speeches and political statements, it is very hard to find a clear-cut and explicit reference to the idea that Israel should be destroyed.

The Arab Leadership has always phrased its strategic aims as being two-fold: the return of territories to their rightful owners — at first Palestine and then the territories taken by Israel after 1967; and, the return of the rights of the Palestinians. Well, in many respects, this could be regarded as the destruction of the State of Israel. Still this depends on interpretation and it is very difficult to interpret these particular slogans accurately. To the best

of my knowledge, there is no official and accepted interpretation of these two slogans by an Arab Leader who still holds power in an Arab country.

Now, it is true that from the Israeli point of view the return of all the territories which were acquired after the 1967 war and the return of mandatory Palestine to the Arabs as well as "just and rightful settlement of the Palestinian problem" may be regarded as the destruction of the State of Israel as a sovereign state. Yet, one should look carefully at the accurate meaning of these two slogans when they are used today by various Arab Leaders. It is an open question, in my mind, the extent to which they regard the achievement of these two aims, as a short-term policy for the near future or whether they have postponed the achievement of these two basic aims to a much later date or, perhaps, they seek their gradual achievement. In any event, I would not hesitate, looking at it from the point of view of an Israeli citizen, to recommend extreme caution in the interpretation and understanding of the meaning of these two aims.

**Therefore, do you think the Arabs want peace?**

I don't want to be misunderstood on this point. That's not what I think. I think that the situation can be viewed from the following point of view: If the Arab states are convinced that they have a chance to eliminate the State of Israel as an independent and sovereign state in the Middle East, they will not hesitate to do so. I don't have any doubts on this point. Still the question is not an ideological one because, in my opinion, it is not ideologies which make politics in the Middle East but politics which shape the ideologies. I think that the Arabs have been trying hard to open various options and when I say the Arabs I have in mind President Sadat and King Hussain. I am not sure about the Syrian regime which is extremely stubborn on various counts. Yet President Sadat and King Hussain may have come to the conclusion that in terms of the foreseeable future and in order to meet certain priorities, which they may have recognized are much more important for the emergence of a stronger Egypt and a stronger Jordan respectively, it is necessary to postpone the final showdown and adopt a policy of gradual 'salami' tactics. It is impossible in my opinion to judge which of these two alternatives or which of these two possibilities will really materialize in the future, that is to say in the next year or so. Therefore, I would say that Israel is right in claiming that it is only a strong and independent Israel, militarily and economically, which may strengthen any possibility of a course of arrangements and negotiations and close or postpone the option of military confrontation.



Professor Haim Shaked.

**What changes do you see in Israel over the past year and what effect do these changes have on the general Middle East scene?**

Roughly speaking, I think Israel has undergone three stages in the last year which to a certain extent were marginally overlapping.

The first stage was one of surprise, shock, anger and confusion. Israel was trying to regroup under extremely adverse conditions and extreme pressure.

The second stage, which began a little before the separation of forces — agreement with Egypt in January and ended at about mid-May, was marked by grief and confusion on the one hand, and a re-alignment of political military and economic forces on the other hand. At this stage, the waves of the so-called "earthquake" of October 1973 were strongly felt on the political level with the beginning of an historic change of the political leadership and the military commanders.

The separation of forces agreement with Syria marked the beginning of a third stage which hasn't ended yet. Its major characteristic has been a two-fold attempt to readjust to the post-war situation and to prepare for the future.

From the point of view of Israel, it is important to grasp the full meaning — in terms of long-range planning — of the fact that Israel was capable of sustaining a surprise attack and of turning the initial losses into a position of strength. Many people have forgotten the odds against Israel last Yom Kippur and the way Israel emerged from this situation. The outcome of the war, in realistic military and political terms has been blurred by grief, by self-pity and exaggerated self-criticism.

Another important aspect of developments during last year, which reminds me of the pre-June '67 situation, is the relationship between Israel and Jewish communities abroad. Israel probably learned yet again that the only real ally she has are those sections of the Jewish community abroad that are conscious about their economic and cultural contribution to Israeli society and Israeli progress. I suppose that the first quarter of the year also served as a reminder to many Jews that the future of Israel is not yet secure.

As for the impact of the changes in Israel on the Middle East, it is a very difficult question and I don't really know if I could answer it, giving the very short time-perspective which we have about the aftermath of the war. Yet, I would like to comment on this particular question. We should not be

Cont'd on page:7



# October to October

YOM KIPPUR 5735 has come and gone, an anniversary full of horrifying memories and bloody forebodings.

Both the New Year and this significant anniversary passed fairly uneventfully, with a nation now trying to put past events behind itself. The shock of Arab aggression last Yom Kippur has gradually given way to the realization that we fought back, at a great cost in lives, and defeated the attackers, and that a political settlement is perhaps possible, but also only at great cost.

President Sadat of Egypt is the first Arab ruler to say publicly in the U.S., but within hearing of his own people, that he thinks "peace can be reached," though he continues to explain that this must be on Arab terms. These, he explains, are not only withdrawal to the borders of 1967 — including Jerusalem and the Golan Heights returned to the domination of Syrian guns — but "after the Palestine question is settled." This recently popular phrase can mean anything and everything, according to whether you ask King Hussein, who rules the great majority of the Palestinians, the Palestinian villager, who is not at all averse to a working and trading entity with Israel, or the

terrorist organizations, who are again divided into shades of bloodthirstiness and determination to reduce or destroy Israel.

Sadat linked his anticipation of peace with the efforts of Dr. Kissinger. We are perhaps entitled to wonder whether Dr. Kissinger promised Sadat rather more than we are prepared to give, but the fact is that the war, for good or ill, has brought Egypt to the point of talking about peace. The conditions at the moment may not be acceptable, but we should recall that the difficulty in the past was not the conditions, but Arab unwillingness to talk at all.

If we wish to be optimistic at the start of a new year, we might even see a favourable omen in the split within the terrorist organizations, where leftist, ultra, Dr. George Habash accuses the "Palestine Liberation Organization" of secret contacts with the U.S. that implicitly accept the existence of Israel.

Peace is not around the corner. There is a grave terrorist threat, and most likely we have been kept safe from threatened murder, from school-children taken hostage and all the horrors that have

already come to be accepted by a section of world public opinion as convincing proof of a national desire for self-determination only by the alertness of army and security organizations. Over the holiday period up to now, the army has taken systematic action to deter terrorists by attacking their headquarters and searching the areas in which they prepare for attack in the Lebanon and in "Fatahland", between the Lebanon and Syria, forcing them to

move further from our borders and to expose their members more on Forays to Israel. At the same time, three European terrorist suspects were detained after crossing Allenby Bridge. In Beirut, there has also been a quarrel over terrorist activities and their effect on the country, and Premier el Solh's government has resigned.

We are still far from peace, but there is perhaps a glimmer of light at the end of the tunnel.

(From the Jerusalem Post Weekly)



## But have things Changed in the Arab World?

The following are translated excerpts from a booklet **OUR FAITH - OUR WAY TO VICTORY** published on 30 June 1973 and issued by the Egyptian Chief of Staff to officers and rank and file of the Egyptian Army. A million copies were published in a small format so that it could be carried by soldiers in their pockets during battle.

### INTRODUCTION

(By the Chief of Staff, General Shazli)

My sons, officers and men.

Sons of Egypt, best soldiers on earth, scions of the great Pharaohs, sons of the intrepid Arabs! The time has come to purge our souls of the degradation and humiliation that we suffered after the defeat in 1967.

Warfare consists of weapons and belief. Though it is possible to assess superiority of weapons between adversaries, comparing and weighing belief is rather difficult, for it varies from one individual or group to another.

Religious belief is a prime factor in gaining victory. It illumines our way and gives tranquility to our souls, even when the earth quakes about us from the enemy's shells. It steadies our stride and heralds our victory.

Reflect with your reason when fear strikes you. Remember the victory that Allah promised us when He said concerning the Jews:

And We decreed for the Children of Israel in the Book: "You shall do corruption in the earth twice, and you shall ascend exceedingly high."

So, when the promise of the first of these came to pass, We went against you servants of Ours, men of great might, and they went through the habitations, and it was a promise performed.

(Quran 17: 4-5)

My sons, officers and Men!

The Jews have overstepped their bounds in injustice and conceit. And we sons of Egypt have determined to set them back on their heels, and to pry round their positions, killing and destroying, so as to wash away the shame of the 1967 defeat and to restore our honour and pride. Kill them wherever you find them, and take heed that they do not deceive you, for they are a treacherous people. They may feign surrender in order to gain power over you and kill you vilely.

Kill them and let no compassion or mercy for them seize you! They did not return our sons or bury our martyrs. They left them in the desert of Sinai for the dogs and beasts of prey to rend. Avenge yourselves and the souls of the sons of Egypt!

### GOOD TIDINGS OF VICTORY OVER OUR ENEMIES THE JEWS

Allah says:  
Cursed were the unbelievers of the Children of Israel by the tongue of David, and Jesus, Mary's son; that for their rebelling and their transgression. (Quran: 5.78)

And He says:  
Thou wilt surely find the most hostile of men to the believers are the Jews and the idolaters....

(Quran: 5.82)

And He says:  
And when the Lord proclaimed He would send forth against them, unto the Day of Resurrection, those who should visit them with evil chastisement. Surely the Lord is swift in retribution; surely He is All-forgiving, All-compassionate. (Quran: 7.167)

The following are excerpts of statements made by Arab leaders and commentators in recent months. While they do not constitute declared policy - an elusive and changing object in the Middle East - they indicate how troubled is the path to peace.

At a press conference in Beirut the Egyptian Minister for Youth Affairs, Kemal Abu al-Majd said:

Egypt is now implementing a phased strategy. First - liquidating the aggression of 1967; then liquidating the results of the aggression of 1956, and then liquidating the aggression of 1948.

Al-Anwar, Beirut, April 4, 1974

In an article in a popular Egyptian daily, a Fatah leader and member of its central command, Haled al-Hassan, wrote:

How will the Arab and Palestinian struggle proceed in order to eliminate the Zionist existence from Palestine and establish the Palestinian Democratic State... That is the single fundamental question that the present stage imposes.

Al-Gomhouriya, Cairo, June 17, 1974

Addressing a youth group at a training camp in Syria, PLO chairman Yasser Arafat said:

You are the generation that will reach the sea and hoist the flag of Palestine over Tel-Aviv.

ANSA from Cairo, August 25, 1974

The commentator of Egypt's broadcasting station to the Arab world said: The conflict over the boundaries between the Arab States and Israel does not take the place of the conflict of existence between the Palestinian people - and the Arab nation with it - and Israel.

The conflict over boundaries should be regarded as an adjunct to the conflict of existence.

Voice of the Arabs, Cairo, August, 8, 1974

Concluding an official visit to Egypt by King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, a joint statement by the two heads of State said:

The two leaders believe that the disengagement of forces on the Sinai was no more than a first positive step towards peace. However, this step must be followed by others, because we are certain that we are faced by a vicious and cunning enemy who cannot be trusted.

The two leaders also believe in the need to support the Palestine resistance in its struggle to liberate its territories and restore its legitimate rights...

Cairo Radio, August 7, 1974





# The Washington scene

By Murray Zuckoff

NEW YORK, (JTA) — A rebellious and generally anti-Administration Congress has succeeded in pruning, slashing and in some cases eliminating foreign aid grants ranging from fertilizers to military hardware to several countries in the past three weeks. The action by members in both the Senate and House came after their anger was aroused by the disclosure that the CIA had played a nefarious role in helping to topple the Chilean government of President Salvador Allende Gossens in Sept., 1973. Some of this anger turned to fury with disclosures that Turkey's invasion of Cyprus last July was made possible with arms purchased under U.S. military aid. Despite warnings from President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger that foreign aid slashes would undermine America's foreign relations, and especially endanger U.S. efforts to help work out a settlement between Turkey and Cyprus, many Congressmen from both major parties wielded their legislative grappling hooks to mutilate foreign aid credits and grants to Turkey, Chile and South Vietnam.

The Congressional objections to U.S. aid, particularly to Turkey, has forced Kissinger to cancel his plans to visit Ankara in the first stage of an attempt to mediate the Turkish-Cypriot dispute. It also has drawn fire from Ford who threatened to veto pending legislation cutting off U.S. military aid to Turkey. If he does so, it could escalate a foreign policy fight that could tie up the entire foreign aid program. The defiant Congressmen have contended, until now, that the cuts are aimed at those nations which have violated the civil rights of their own citizens and those countries which have used military hardware purchased with U.S. foreign aid credits and grants against neighbouring states. In the case of Turkey, some Congressmen have rejected warnings from the White House and other Congressmen that cutting aid would force Turkey to turn to the Arab states and give the Soviet Union a chance to fill the breach. But the chopping spree is beginning to concern

many supporters of Israel. Their concern is focused on a number of elements. Just how far will this spree go? Can the Congressional-Administration conflict bottle up all foreign aid programs for an indefinite time, thereby holding back additional aid to Israel while the Soviet Union continues to arm Syria? Can the arguments raised by some Congressmen against giving aid to those countries who violate the territorial integrity of their neighbours be applied against Israel in its defensive actions against terrorist strongholds in Lebanon? Can the anti-Israel Congressional bloc muster sufficient support to turn the tide against Israel? Supporters of Israel also point to several developments on the domestic and international fronts that give cause of concern and which, they say, bear careful consideration.

On Sept. 24, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger chastised Congress for reducing the Administration-requested \$1.4 billion to South Vietnam to \$700 million for the current fiscal year, although, he noted, Congress had approved \$2.2 billion for Israel after the Yom Kippur War. Schlesinger made it clear that he did not begrudge Israel this aid but noted that cutting aid to South Vietnam placed a strain on the Administration's credit and resolve. On Sept. 30, the Senate rejected legislation in the form of an amendment to the foreign aid bill that would have cut off aid to oil-producing nations that refused to cooperate in lowering oil prices. This action followed a sharp debate on the amendment offered by Frank Church (D., Idaho). Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (D. Mont) and Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) warned that the amendment would accelerate economic war with the Arab states. The contention of some other Senators, including J. William Fulbright (D., Ark) and James Abourezk (D.S.D.), was that the best way to lower oil prices was to exert more pressure on Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories. On Oct. 3, the Senate-House Conference Committee rejected, through Administra-

tion maneuvering, an additional \$300 million in grant aid to Israel. The Committee did, however, approve legislation that extends funds for Israel at the current rate of \$50 million in economic aid and \$300 million in military sales.

The additional grant proposal of \$200 million in economic aid and \$100 million in military aid was offered by Sen. Walter Mondale (D., Minn) as an amendment to the resolution continuing the 1973-74 program that would give Israel Senate-backed funding. Administration lobbyists under instructions from Ford and Kissinger were reported to have told key Conference Committee members that additional funds for Israel without the same treatment for Egypt and Syria would hamper Kissinger's efforts to make progress in negotiations during his current Mideast trip. In addition, on Oct. 3, the Defense Department confirmed a report by the U.S. National Security Council that an arms balance

exists between Israel and her Arab neighbours, Egypt and Syria. Pentagon sources noted that the balance in the U.S. view was Israel's capability in relation to those two countries but not also in relation to Jordan and Iraq which participated with Egypt and Syria in the war against Israel last Oct. Moreover, it was Egypt and Syria in the war against Israel last Oct. Moreover, it was reliably reported that Ford is to decide whether a military balance exists and to what extent Israel should be supplied with arms.

Despite assurances from White House and Capitol Hill sources that neither the Administration nor Congress is in an anti-Israel mood, one knowledgeable observer said: "The logic of objective developments in this country and abroad may push Congress and the Administration, despite its best intentions, to whittle

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## Jewish job experts ponder problems of educated and unemployed

Job-seeking Jewish college graduates who come to the Montreal Jewish Vocational Service seeking "socially significant work" are being advised to take a fresh look at the business world as a possible source of such job satisfactions, according to an official of the agency.

Martin Kasinitz, supervisor of the agency's employment counselling department, discussed the growing problem of the "educated and unemployed" Jewish graduate. Kasinitz reported on the Montreal agency's efforts at the 1973 annual Practitioners Conference of the Jewish Occupational Council, the umbrella organization for Jewish job agencies.

The problem of such graduates in the United States also was examined at the conference by David E. Behrend, director of professional services at the Northeast branch office of the Philadelphia Jewish Employment and Vocational Service. He warned that job placement would be a struggle "for the tidal wave of college students expecting to graduate throughout the rest of the

1970s". He asserted that most high school and college graduates arrived at graduation day with little knowledge of their career goals and he proposed career education programs as a basic element of pre-graduation preparation.

Kasinitz reported that many young Jews come to the Montreal JVS with newly-acquired bachelor degrees, particularly in the areas of sociology, philosophy, history and related fields. He said "We are counseling them that while business does not have social significance as its main thrust, it is doing socially significant things."

He said another point made to such job-seekers is that "it is possible to identify with the goal of the firm, that it is possible to participate meaningfully in the conversion of raw materials to manufactured goods, in the transporting of goods and materials, and in producing services which are, in their own way, satisfying and what is more, necessary to our social fabric."

Kasinitz said that the job-seekers also are told that "within any particular industry, there are many areas in which

young people can find satisfying ways of expressing their concerns in the area of communal betterment." He cited such management responsibilities "as personnel work, health and safety standards, industrial relations, public relations, product control and training."

He said that JVS counsellors also point out that the young Jewish graduates can use "their abundant energy" for community improvement "through extra-curricular activities." Once they have attained success as business managers, they are told, their skills "can be put to use in the social service agencies which perform most turn to the business community for aid in their planning and programming."

Behrend asserted that students coming to job counselors now "have a legitimate reason to be apprehensive. The number of college graduates will far exceed the number of jobs requiring a college degree during this decade, three million to be exact." One result, he added, had been a drop in the percentage of high school graduates enrolling in college.

One aspect of the problem on which helpful action could be taken, he said, would be efforts to reduce the number of students who are not "job ready" because there is "limited or no stimulation in the formative school years to develop an awareness and knowledge of the labour market through occupational exploration."

He said he envisaged his career education proposal one in which future job seekers would, during their school years, discover and explore various occupational clusters, studying fewer occupations in greater depth as they became older and more mature. He said the goal would be to make students aware of various levels of employment within a field, projected opportunities for work upon graduation "and the necessary training and educational requirements needed to obtain a job" in a particular field.

Under such an approach, he said, students would combine "all their classroom studies, work experience, training, vocational testing and career counselling to help develop a career plan of action." (JTA)



## An interview with Professor Haim Shaked

too Israelocentric and assume that any change in Israel immediately and automatically produces very deep changes in the Arab world. The Arab world consists of many factors and components, currents and undercurrents, which have been there for many years and will be there for years to come. They have been affected to a certain extent by Israel, but it is not only the existence of Israel or the non-existence of Israel which creates them or makes them disappear. This is a very important observation and I think it should always be born in mind.

What should the laymen look for in terms of future events in the Middle East?

I think that in looking at possible developments in the next year or so, the chances of war versus peace or some interim arrangements are more or less 50-50. The last war and the diplomacy of American Secretary of State Dr. Kissinger have definitely introduced a new dimension into the Arab-Israeli conflict. Yet, I feel that it is a little premature to make any definite prognosis about future developments. If the political momentum is kept alive, and both Israel and the relevant Arab States, primarily Egypt and Syria, feel that they can gain more by pursuing a diplomatic approach than one of war, they may refrain from escalation that may lead to another all-out war. Once the Arab states reach the conclusion that another long stalemate is imminent or Israel feels her security is threatened seriously, the chances of another war become much greater.

Another possibility which always should be borne in mind in an area like the Middle East is that a war may suddenly erupt as a result of a local incident or of a third force such as Syria or the Palestinian organizations causing a chain reaction. This then could drag various other states into war.

Judged from a distance, it appears that the near future will be marked by intensive political manoeuvres on both sides. As far as 1975 is concerned, I think we should wait until we see the results of Kissinger's last trip to the area and the negotiations for the renewal of the United Nations peace-keeping mission next month before we can make an intelligent guess about the probability of further arrangements or another war in the area.

One new element which was introduced most recently is the United Nations recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people. This development was not unexpected and could, perhaps, have been altogether avoided by a different Israeli policy between 1967 and 1973. Without passing judgement on the moral rights and wrongs of this development, it has occurred and Israel will have to try and cope with it. I feel that the invitation of the PLO to the debate in the General Assembly will, indeed, further complicate this already delicate situation. By all accounts, the Palestinian aspect of the Arab-Israeli conflict is going to loom large in the Middle East in the coming year.

What do you think is the role of the Canadian Jewish community vis-a-vis Israel and what do you think is its impact?

I think the Jewish community in Canada, like all other Jewish communities in the world, have a very important role in several spheres. One sphere is the very important psychological feeling in Israel that the Jews in the diaspora can be relied on when things are difficult. A second, very important, contribution of the Canadian Jewish community to Israel could be in human and material support. The Jewish communities abroad, however, should not only provide Israel with part of her needs but also serve as a friendly yet objective critic.

As an Israeli scholar in residence at Carleton University's School of International Affairs, how would you compare facilities, approaches, methods and resources in your field in Canada and in Israel?

I haven't had enough time to make a proper comparison of resources, facilities and approaches which are available in Israel and Canada in international affairs or on the study of the Middle East. What I could say at this time is that I am very impressed by the level of scholarship and by the variety of research interest which I have found at Carleton and other Canadian universities. I think Israeli institutions which specialize in the general or specific study of international affairs could learn a great deal from their counterparts in Canada, whilst Canadian institutions could perhaps draw on certain resources and expertise which are more readily available in Israel than in Canada. On the whole I think that cooperation between Israeli institutes of higher learning and Canadian universities in international affairs and Middle Eastern studies could be very fruitful. I've certainly made it a point to try and utilize my stay in this country in order to create such long-term association insofar as research projects and exchange of resource materials are concerned between my own centre and Carleton University.

I think that any project for exchange of ideas or people, both university teachers and university students is a most welcome thought, and in this respect I think that the newly established Foundation for Canada - Israel Studies is doing a very important job in terms of bringing together scholars and bodies from Canada and Israel which might not have the opportunity otherwise to meet to their mutual benefit.

Finally, on a more personal note, coming from warm Tel Aviv to a cooler Canadian climate, what are your impressions of Ottawa?

My English is not good enough to express accurately my impressions of Ottawa because I think it would probably require the skill of a poet or an author. It's a very beautiful city with very nice people in it. I feel that a place like Ottawa can offer a person a very interesting and even fascinating visit. On a more personal level, if I may add, I would like to say that from the contact I've had so far with the Jewish community, particularly through the Jewish Community Centre, I could say that I found a very warm community here and I'm certainly looking forward to strengthening my personal and institutional ties with this particular community.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

September 29, 1974

The Editors,  
Ottawa Jewish Bulletin & Review,

This is not intended to be a letter to the editor as such, but I am writing to you for your assessment on the following news bulletin.

On Saturday morning, September 28, 1974 on the 8 a.m. C.B.C. news, I partially heard a report that the Arab financial sphere was interested in purchasing an interest in the Canadian Banking Field.

Furthermore, the newscaster pointed out, that up to the present time the only Canadian Bank who has joined the Arab sphere was the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

Could this be verified through the news channel of your paper?

Sheldon Shaffer  
416 Crestview Road  
Ottawa, Ontario

The above are excerpts from Mr. Shaffer's letter of September 29, 1974. Immediate action was taken to verify the above statement which proved to be true. Consultations were made with National Canadian Jewish Organizations with their reactions

differing on whether the above was a positive or negative development.

Readers opinions are invited on this subject and any other concerns about Jewish Life and should be addressed to the Editors, Ottawa Jewish Bulletin & Review, 151 Chapel St., Ottawa.

### The Jewish Community Centre

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percentage of Jewish children who are almost entirely cut off education and from Jewish from the Jewish world right from the start; also to the college students who live mostly as a leaderless flock. I hope that the Rabbis will join with us and try to reach these elements of our community.

The State of Israel is probably the strongest factor which unites Jewry in the Diaspora. It has revived for Jews all over the world a new

sense of historic national consciousness and the realization that the survival of Israel is synonymous with their very own security and survival.

Modern Jewry is also battling for survival. It is required of all of us to ensure that the emotional response evoked by the Yom Kippur War was not merely a passing phase and that the expression "Am Yisroel Chai" — The Jewish People Lives — rings true in every nuance of its meaning.

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### The Washington scene ...

down additional aid to Israel. How long can Congress cut aid to other countries, for whatever reasons, and blithely continue aid to Israel?" How long, he continued, will it be before European countries, gripped in the crunch of continuing oil price hikes and the consequent disasters to their economies, begin to pressure the U.S. to ease off on its aid to Israel as the price for bailing the Western world's economies out of the inflationary spiral and production cutbacks due in part to the high oil prices? Unquestionably, the high oil prices and threats of renewed embargoes by the Arab oil-producing states and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries which include 13 Arab countries is a vital factor in the consideration of some sections of Congress and will, in all likelihood, condition further responses to additional aid to Israel.

The oil crunch is no longer a problem of propaganda as such by the Arabs and their allies. It is an established economic fact. It is, as former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said, repeatedly, a design by the former colonized nations to colonize their former colonizers. The oil squeeze has been linked in Arab propaganda to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Some Congressmen have accepted this as valid. The fact is, however, that this squeeze would have occurred even without the conflict and even if there was no Israel. The unconscionable price hikes are basically due to economic greed by the oil producing nations and oil cartels. In fact, Valentin Hernandez, Venezuela's Minister of Mines, said last week after the Venezuelan government announced that the U.S. and other foreign oil companies operating in the country would be subject to a substantial tax increase in

the last quarter of this year, that this is in line with recent decisions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) of which Venezuela was a founder. The reason for the hike, he noted, is to cut down "excess profits" that the oil companies made in the first nine months. But the oil crunch is also a political and economic weapon used especially by the Arab oil-producing states against what they term American imperialism, and to prove that warnings by the U.S. on oil prices will not be accepted with equanimity. It is also a weapon which the Arabs hope they can use to bludgeon the U.S. into forcing Israel against the wall. Venezuela one of the founders of OPEC, has not resorted to linking high oil prices to the Mideast conflict.

The U.S. also insists that it does not link the Arab-Israeli conflict to the Arab oil squeeze. Kissinger has time and again stated that the Arab-Israeli talks and the oil crisis are to be kept separate. To shore up this view the State Department originally said that Kissinger's current Mideast trip would include only Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Israel. However, on the eve of his departure, the Secretary announced that he would also visit oil-rich Saudi Arabia and Morocco and Algeria. The last two countries have extensive gas and oil resources. Kissinger's trip to these countries and Saudi Arabia indicate, to some observers, that the U.S. Administrations, Congress also has other considerations, especially prior to the Nov. 5 elections, such as rampant inflation, a bleak industrial outlook and mounting unemployment. There is a growing mood in Congress and in the labour movement that more attention must be paid to domestic needs than to foreign ones, if only in order to avert civil unrest.



# The Jewish Community Centre

## A Message From The President Nathan Schechter To The Jewish Community

On June 13, 1974, I was elected as President of the Jewish Community Centre, replacing Mr. Hy Soloway who had been in this position for the previous seven years. Even in the short time which has elapsed since I took over, I have been impressed with the serious problems attendant on the work involved and wish to pay sincere tribute to Mr. Soloway for having been able to handle the position so effectively and for so long a period coupled with his many other involvements.

It must be realized that it has been during this period that many changes have occurred in our Jewish Community, among these have been the increase in our population, the opening of new synagogues, and, more recently, a more aggressive attitude on the part of these synagogues to attract the youth of the community. During this same period, the ongoing and increasing necessity to raise funds for the State of Israel culminating only temporarily in the massive amount of work required during the Yom Kippur War of October 1973, and its aftermaths, severely curtailed the functions of the Centre in its work for the local community. This great effort must be ever remembered by those who would criticize the work performed by the Centre. With this background it is necessary to take an overall view of the situation and establish certain priorities.

The first priority was the election of an executive and a board of directors who would be more representative of the community at large than had been the case previously. I am pleased to state that such an Executive and Board have been elected and there appears to be a very active interest in all phases of the Centre's projected activities. Along with this, the following structure has been developed.

Mr. Norman Lesh, First Vice-President, has assumed supervisory responsibility for Adult Education, Cultural Arts, Health and Physical Education and the Health Club. In this group, Rabbi Reuven P. Bulka is the Chairman of the Adult Education, Bernard Shinder, Chairman of the Cultural Arts Program, Martin Tatz and Saul Ross, Health and Physical Education, and Daniel Kimmel and Dr. Stanley Labow, the Health Club, Chairman.

Mr. William Polsky, our Second Vice-President, has assumed supervisory responsibility for all youth and young adult committees, and serving with him are John Greenberg, Dr. William James, Robert Gencher and Morris Schachnow. Mr. Irving Rivers, who has done an excellent job with the Day Camp, continues as Chairman of the Day Camp Committee.

Our Treasurer is Ben Achbar, and the Chairman of

the Finance Committee is John Greenberg. Serving also under Ben Achbar is the House and Works Committee with Elliott Levitan as Chairman and Louis Rubin, Mort Ross and Sam Lampert. Considerable renovation has already been completed and continues throughout the Centre interrupted only by the Jewish Holidays.

Our Honorary Secretary is Mrs. Sandra Levinson, and answerable to her is the Membership Committee headed by Russell Kronick, Morris Schachnow and Mrs. Laya Shabinsky. Mrs. Ruth Zellkowitz is in charge of the Women's Auxiliary Committee.

Having settled the Board structure, we began to examine several important issues.

Our present kitchen facilities have been discussed at length by us and with the executive of Beth Shalom Synagogue. The conclusion, after all these discussions, is that an architect be engaged to advise us on what will be required to update our facilities and then invite tenders to see what the cost would be. It is estimated that this cost would be in the neighbourhood of \$30,000 or upwards. There is considerable opposition to engaging a permanent caterer with an exclusive monopoly for several years. It is the feeling also that, since Beth Shalom members make the greatest use of the kitchen facilities, that Beth Shalom make a greater contribution than heretofore to the cost of remodeling of the kitchen.

It is the intention of our Board to honour those individuals who, in the past, have given of their time and energies to the upbuilding of the Centre over many years. This subject is under discussion at the present time.

Another difficult problem is that of parking. A Committee composed of Hyman Soloway, Norman Zagerman, Jack Aaron, Arnold Faintuck and Hy Hochberg have been actively engaged in this and a report should be forthcoming in the near future.

It has been decided that membership rates will have to be increased since our rates are lower than in most centres. A nominal increase has been approved at every level except that of the student.

Regarding staffing, a new youth director, Mr. Howard Ross, has been appointed and has already swung into action. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, where he outlined his proposed program, he impressed us with his knowledge and enthusiasm.

It has also been necessary to appoint a new Director of Physical Education. After

considerable search, Mr. Ronald Boro, at present a teacher of physical education at one of our high schools will join our staff as of January 1, 1975. In the meantime, temporary arrangements have been made. Mr. Saul Ross conducts the noon hour class and Miss Leslie Osepechok and a senior student from the University of Ottawa look after the children of Hillel Academy. Mr. Reg. Hewitt will continue with the evening classes. Other matters have to do with personnel, there job descriptions, salaries and contractual agreements. It has become apparent that, in the interest of improved functioning of personnel, we should consider separation of executive responsibilities for the Jewish Community Centre and the Vaad - U.J.A. There appears to be an inequity in the salary schedules as presently applied and this whole matter will have to be considered jointly by the officers of the Jewish Community Centre and the Vaad. Also, both sets of officers will have to be involved in discussions of

The Committee, under the Chairmanship of Rabbi Reuven Bulka is promoting synagogue and centre-sponsored formalized classes which include basic Judaism, conversational Hebrew, conversational Yiddish, chassidut, Jewish history, Jewish philosophy, and other problematizing contemporary Jews. We are also planning an "omnibus" town-hall series which will deal with contemporary issues, i.e. Israel-Arab relations, Jewish medical ethics, etc.

Ladies and Gentlemen, before I close, I wish to share with you some thoughts which I have been pondering during the past few weeks.

One of the most important problems that we, as elected bodies, representing our Jewish Community have to face is the erosion of our Jewish identity because of our immersion in our surrounding culture with its strong emphasis on materialism, its lack of a strong moral code, and the rejection of many

they do not have the strength to combat the influences that endanger our Jewish existence in the diaspora and that Jewish life and Jewish identity must be based more and more on organizational ties with the Centre. This does not mean that all activities must take place at the Centre. I have been considerably heartened by the views expressed by Rabbi Roy D. Tanenbaum, the newly elected Rabbi of Agudath Israel Congregation, when asked: "What role do you feel the synagogue should play in the community at large?" and his answer: "We hope through the Vaad and the Centre to develop broad areas of community cooperation. Our youth should rub shoulders with the youth of Reform and Orthodox congregations. Our adults could benefit from a community adult education institute and from community lectures. Our facilities are available to "outreach" programs from the Centre, and I and our staff are prepared to join with others toward accomplishing mutual



The Jewish Community Centre.

future contracts and other personnel matters where they relate to the joint staff. Staff engaged solely for the Centre remain the sole responsibility of the Centre.

Another important area is that of adult education. In this area, a Co-ordinating Council on Jewish Education has been formed, which is composed of representatives from all the synagogues and the Talmud Torah Board. This year's activities will include a serious approach to informal lectures and a Scholar-in-Residence Program. Three or four distinguished men in Judaism will be invited for a week-end to speak to the campus community, heads of organizations, and the general community. This Council is also investigating an extremely exciting program where an entire course covering many facets of Jewish education will be given at Carleton University next year in association with the Jewish Community Centre. We are extremely fortunate to have as our contact Professor Eugene Rothman.

tenets of our faith.

Thus, we have people wanting us to open, the doors of our Centre for activities on the Sabbath; to admit all people as members of the Centre; of problems producing strained relations between parents and their children with alienation of teenagers from their homes seeking a shaky type of independence. We have increasing alcoholism in our Jewish youth, a galloping intermarriage rate, and many other symptoms which reveal severe crisis and danger.

It is an unfortunate fact that religious institutions including Day Schools have not proven to be bulwarks against such trends.

It is, therefore, necessary that we, by concerted effort, make the Centre the focus of our Jewish life. The question which arises is: "What is the real strength of our Centre in its inner content as a Jewish institution?" The answer is that every organization and every synagogue in the city must realize that individually

community goals. Our future as a conservative synagogue is secure when all Jewish organizations are secure. "Ken Yirbu" — May they increase and prosper".

Similar sentiments have been expressed by the majority of other synagogues and organizations. We must, therefore, do away with internal conflicts which defeat their goals and realize that the Jew today is in desperate need for a central strong Jewish organization, which would be able to transmit to him the grandeur of Jewish history and how much he needs continued communication with his brethren to reaffirm his Jewish identity.

If we believe that Jewish education is the battleground which will determine the survival of the individual Jew in our day, we must also provide such education to all our youth in order to combat the influence of the outer culture which at present engulfs us. In particular, I refer to the high

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